

# Historic, Archive Document

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*Dover, Delaware, September 22, 1897.*

Mr. P. EMERSON, Wyoming, Del.,

DEAR SIR: This certifies that I have examined the Nursery Stock in your Nurseries—"The Wyoming Avenue Nurseries"—and that I am unable to find any "San Jose Scale," "Peach Yellows," or other dangerously injurious insect or disease.

Respectfully,

WESLEY WEBB,  
Deputy Inspector.

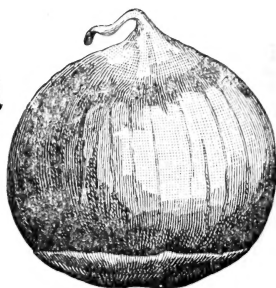
**WYOMING**

**AVENUE NURSERIES**



Three Miles  
South of  
Dover.

**Fruit, Nut,  
Shade and Ornamental  
TREES,  
and Shrubbery.**



Asparagus Roots, Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

**P. EMERSON, Proprietor,  
WYOMING, KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE.**

DELAWAREAN PRINT, DOVER, DEL.

# IMPORTANT NOTICE !



While I exercise the greatest care to have all my trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold myself prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, I do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and, in case of any error on my part, it is mutually agreed between purchaser and myself that I shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the stock.

When goods are packed for shipment, a charge sufficient to cover cost of boxes, or other material used, is added to the prices quoted herein. I deliver goods to railroad depot without charge; they are at the purchaser's risk after that.

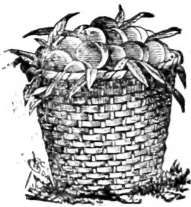
Terms.—Cash, or satisfactory acceptance.

Five per cent. off when cash accompanies the order.

The varieties given under the different kinds of Fruit, Nut, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Asparagus Roots, Vegetable Plants, &c., are considered the most popular and profitable of the numerous known varieties in their different classes.

For your further guidance, notice and observation, I will indicate a Commercial Fruit List in each class by placing in Capitals the varieties considered the most profitable for this section.

## PEACHES.



I submit the following boiled-down list of well-tested and most profitable varieties, which make a very desirable succession, and is the result of an effort in this direction of years of experience in orchards, and with supplying all the important markets with which this noted Peach centre has become acquainted through this Queen of all Fruits.

Varieties, stated in the order of ripening: Mountain Rose, Foster, Crawford's Early, Moore's Favorite (improved Mixon), Reeves' Favorite, Elberta, Stump, Christiana, Craw-

ford's Late, Fox's Seeding, Shipley's Late Red, Walker's Variegated Free, Chair's Choice, Beer's Smock and Geary's Hold-on.

Other new and old varieties propagated and furnished.

### APPLES.

Varieties, stated about in the order of their ripening: YELLOW TRANSPARENT, Early Colton, Early Ripe, Early Harvest, Red June, RED ASTRACHAN, Tetofsky, FOURTH OF JULY, Williams' Early Red, Duchess, NY-ACK PIPPIN, White Waxon, SUMMER HAGLOE, GRAVENSTEIN, Smokehouse, Red Bietigheimer, Fallwater, FALL MAIDEN'S BLUSH, Grimes' Golden, Rome Beauty, YORK IMPERIAL, NERO, Smith's Cider, Cart-house, Lankford Seeding, STARK, Paragon, Delaware Red Winter, Jonathan, Famuse, STAYMAN'S WINESAP, LILLIE OF KENT, JACKSON and MILL-BROOK.

### PEARS.

For commercial orchards (recognizing that the Peach is Queen of Fruits) would advise to select only the most worthy and profitable varieties that can be marketed previous to and after the season when peaches have the greatest control of the markets, viz:

MANNING'S ELIZABETH, NOLL, WILDER EARLY, CLAPP'S FAVORITE and BARTLETT. Then skip over to seasons of DUCHESS, BEURRE D'ANJOU, LAWRENCE and KEIFFER.

### PLUMS.

L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, N. Y. (eminent authority), states:

"Altogether the Japanese Plums constitute the most important type of fruit introduced into North America during the last quarter of a century, and they should receive careful tests in all parts of the country."

From my own brief experience in plum growing I would advise planters not to confine their selection to the Japan varieties alone, but plant the following varieties of Natives as well as Japans, which are confidently recommended at this

time. By planting both, I have had plums every year since fruiting age, from one or the other different types. The Japans would escape (by their more forward blooming) a continued disastrous, beating rain storm occurring during the critical pollenization or blooming season of Wild Goose and other Natives, while the next season the Japans would be injured by a late frost, and the Natives escaped, by being less forward. Thus the advisability of planting both to better provide against such disastrous rain storms and frosts, as we are unable to make any fine and safe calculations upon their exact date of occurrence.

NATIVE VARIETIES—WILD GOOSE, NEWMAN, AMERICAN EAGLE, PURPLE YOSEMITE, GOLDEN BEAUTY, WAYLAND MOREMAN, &c.

JAPAN VARIETIES—In the order of their ripening—WILLARD, RED JUNE, KERR, ABUNDANCE, MARU, SATSUMA, BURBANK and CHABOT.

### CHERRIES.

"The Peach, Pear and Apple thou mayst have  
Still I like them as well as thee;  
But homage I pay the one I love best,  
The glorious Cherry Tree."

Cherries, being the first fruit in market, generally command good prices. Farmers and fruit growers are planting sweet cherries along the roads, in pastures, on lawns, along fences, &c.; and they seem to thrive and do well in such uncultivated places.

SOUR VARIETIES—EARLY RICHMOND and MONTMORENCY, the standard leading sorts for market.

SWEET VARIETIES—In order of ripening—GOV. WOOD, BLACK TARTARIAN, YELLOW SPANISH, NAPOLEON BIGARREAU and WINDSOR.

### QUINCE.

Choice fruit of the Quince is ever in demand at paying prices. By judicious pruning, early and thorough cultivation, manuring bountifully, and spraying each week during June and July with Bordeaux mixture, should result in success.

VARIETIES—ORANGE, CHAMPION, REA'S MAMMOTH and MEECH'S PROLIFIC.

## APRICOTS.

The alarm of warning has been sounded from reliable sources regarding the Russian Apricots; but the "Rural New Yorker," which don't recommend any fruit unless it has merit, says regarding a native seedling from Central New York:—"If people want to grow apricots for home use or market it would appear that the HARRIS variety is best suited to the situation."

## MULBERRIES.

In planting for shade remember the children, chickens and pigs, by planting a few Mulberry trees. NEW AMERICAN and DOWNING are most hardy and highly endorsed.

## GRAPES.

No home is complete without a good selection of varieties of this most healthy and delightful fruit. I know of a number of fruit growers of this section who are making them a commercial specialty and can show most encouraging results. The following are the most profitable varieties, according to most reliable information, for commercial planting:

GRAPES—Black—MOORE'S EARLY, WORDEN and CONCORD.

White—MOORE'S DIAMOND and NIAGARA.

WORDEN, a seedling of Concord and a little earlier, is a valuable grape and destined to be as popular or more so than its parent.

MOORE'S DIAMOND, at the "Rural" grounds last season, was pronounced best of its season, which is a little ahead of Worden and others.

The NIAGARA is a grand production and immensely popular.

Other varieties furnished as per price list.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

HERE'S MONEY, BIG MONEY, BEACUSE EARLY MONEY.

BARR'S, or Philadelphia Mammoth, is at present considered the best, largest and earliest variety.

CONOVER'S Colossal has been a profitable old standby and should not be ignored.

PALMETTO, ELMIRA and COLUMBIAN White Mammoth are making great efforts to forge to the front.

# Small Fruits.



## STRAWBERRIES.

Space will not allow description of and usual comments on the many varieties I am growing, therefore will have to let the following few lines suffice:

Varieties imperfect in blossom need at least every THIRD row to be planted with some perfect flowering sort.

Order Strawberry Plants early, by all means as early as possible. Let me book your order while stock is full and better provide to serve you promptly.

Special prices will be quoted on all orders of 20,000 and up, especially if not to be packed for shipment.

Think following commercial list most profitable for this section:

For Early—MEEKS, MICHELS or PHILLIPS.

For Medium—Bubach, Tennessee Prolific, Greenville and Haverland.

For Late—Gandy and Brandywine.

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### Diversify Farming With Fruit Culture.

With dog and gun, boat and seine,  
Hog and Hominy, a little Wheat;  
Our fathers furnished us in the main,  
Until they taught us the Peach to eat.

This thoroughly revolutionized our brain,  
We planted our land to them almost o'er;  
And treating them badly in the main,  
They refused to serve us as of yore.

We then planted Berries and Asparagus Roots,  
And wisely extended to Plums, Apples and Pears;  
And continued extending with the several Small Fruits,  
To increase our comfort as well as those of our heirs.

Now with Cow Peas, Winter Oats, and the good Scarlet Clover,  
Your Berries and Tree Fruits better attended;  
You can keep clear of debt and have something over,  
And thank the dear Lord that many troubles are ended.

Let us cherish the Peach and attend to the Clover,  
And also small Fruits, Plums, Apples and Pears;  
For many hard times they have tided us over,  
Although considered such perishable wares.

Leave the markets for Grain to those farther West,  
The markets of the East for Fruit hold fast;  
With intelligent effort doing your best,  
You'll come out financially O K at last.

Let's sport at times with hook and line,  
And also tramp with dog and gun,  
But leave footprints in the sands of time,  
That others may more safely run.



# The Miller Red Raspberry.



**A Valuable New Fruit of Delaware Origin, and the most Profitable Red Raspberry that has been thoroughly tested here.**

At a recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, Mr. H. E. Van Deman, an eminent Pomologist and Horticulturist, and first Chief of the Pomological Division at Washington, D. C., said during the discussion on new fruits, "that the Miller in Delaware, where it originated, lead all other varieties in extensive field tests."

The above, together with what has previously been pretty generally said and written in its favor, should suffice to enable intending planters to decide which variety of Red Raspberries in preference to all others to plant for profit.

In the fall of 1894, I planted 2,000 plants, and although I allowed this and subsequent plantings to produce all the plants possible for sale and my own use, the several plantations have all borne so well, (notwithstanding the tremendous drain on old plants of the thousands of sucker plants produced), the size, color, and shipping qualities have so impressed the buyers at this station (so notable for heavy fruit shipments, and where for a number of years past scarcely any fruit has been consigned by growers, but sold on track to numerous local buyers) that their advice to Fruit Growers has been, "to plant MILLERS and cut out all other Reds. We would rather pay two to three cents more per quart for them than any other variety."

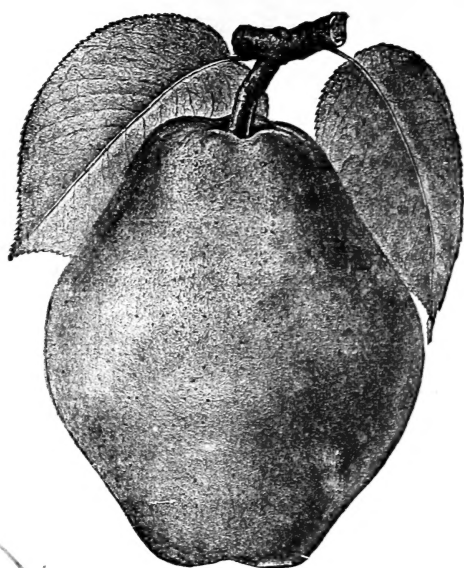
**PERFECTLY HARDY.**—I have never had any sign of winter killing.

**GENUINE.**—My plants are the genuine Miller and home grown. This should be a very important consideration to those intending to buy plants.

**WEATHER PROOF.**—During wet and very unfavorable spells of weather since I have been fruiting them (which so softened and affected the Turner and Hansell as to unfit them for picking and shipment) I have continued my pickings and shipments without loss of fruit or complaint from buyers.

## PRICE OF PLANTS FOR THIS FALL:

First Selection,.....	\$6.00 per Thousand.
Second Selection, .....	\$5.00 per Thousand.
Third Selection, .....	\$4.00 per Thousand.



### THE KEIFFER PEAR.

For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable and profitable "Commercial Pear" extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed "The Business Pear," as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other Pear. In keeping and delicious qualities comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of tree fruits of the Temperate Zone. It might be truthfully stated (as a business fruit) to have eclipsed the Peach, that heretofore greatest luminary in the horticultural firmament.

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Having a fine lot of strictly first-class trees (and would advise planters to use this grade), send or come along with your orders at once—not to-morrow, but to-day.

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FALL PLANTING.—If possible, by all means try fall planting, you will gain, I think, fully a year in growth, and also towards a crop of fruit.

## RIDGELY CHESTNUT.

A Seedling of this immediate neighborhood—an inheritance to be justly proud of and too beautiful, enjoyable, profitable and creditable a production to be confined even to its already large and increasing limit of acquaintance. It is therefore with great pleasure, assurance and gratification that I make this continual effort to more generally introduce and acquaint the horticultural world and public with this my SPECIALTY in the Nut line.

I think, considering its following characteristics, viz:—self-pollenizing, vigorous and rapid growth, magnificent size the tree attains, early and annual bearing (often producing nuts on two-year old grafts and full crops when American Sweet Chestnuts fail) size, quality and appearance of the nuts. The Ridgely stands to-day unexcelled.

The original tree is yet quite productive, having borne about four bushels of nuts last fall (when our common American crop was almost an entire failure here) and has always been prolific, hardy and an annual bearer. Is not dwarfish in habit like the Japans and other large chestnuts seeking favor, but of strong and rapid growth, as its magnificent proportions will attest.

The nut producing the original aforesaid tree is said to have originated with a Mr. DuPont, of Wilmington, Delaware, and sent to a Mr. Ridgely, who planted it on one of his farms near here, and it is therefore favorably known here as "The Ridgely Chestnut."

It is the opinion of the Pomological Division, Washington, D. C., that it is of European type.

The largest crop the original tree ever produced was five and one-half bushels, which sold for eleven dollars per bushel.

The nuts commence to ripen here and drop before frost, usually about the 10th to 20th of September, and are large, smooth, of uniform size and of a beautiful mahogany color.

## WHAT SOME OTHERS THINK OF IT.

In reply to fair specimens submitted, I received the following and many other very favorable reports, viz:—

Pomological Division, Washington, D. C.—"Decidedly the finest and handsomest, really good large chestnut received."

"Rural New Yorker—"Here we have size and quality combined, and that is just what "The Rural" has been hoping

for—expecting indeed—as the result of the Chestnut Celebration which “The Rural” inaugurated years ago.”

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.—“My attention has been called to the Ridgely Chestnut for the last three or four years and I have had several samples of it to test. I have always been very much pleased with it both in the quality of the nut and the size; and from what I have seen of it I should judge that it is an acquisition.”

Yours very truly,  
L. H. BAILEY.

NEW CHESTNUT—“From Mr. P. Emerson, Wyoming, Kent Co., Delaware, we have received some fine specimens of a new chestnut named the Ridgely. The nuts are large and of good quality, and drop from the trees before frost. The Ridgely is not dwarfish like the Japans, but of rapid and large growth, making a tree of magnificent proportions. It is early and annual, and very productive.”—“Farm and Fireside,” Springfield, O., Nov. 15th, 1894.

“The Ridgely Chestnut is very large and fine and well worth looking after by those who have the chestnut fever. We received some very fine specimens of this variety from P. Emerson, Wyoming, Delaware.”—“Farm Journal,” Dec., 1894, page 213.

Concluding regarding the Ridgely Chestnut, I feel compelled to state that I can produce letters from private individuals (who are growing the Paragon, and to whom I have mailed samples of the Ridgely by request for comparison) stating that the Ridgely, while not quite as large, excelled the Paragon in quality and vigorous growth, also substantial testimony from parties (who have had the longest experience in growing and marketing the Ridgely, therefore ought to know, and who also know something of other varieties and strains) to the effect that the Ridgely is emphatically and absolutely according to their observation less affected by attacks of the chestnut weevil and is also sufficiently self-pollenizing.

## RHUBARB.

This is one of the earliest of spring vegetables, and to facilitate earliness plant to south side of hill, wood, fence, or place a headless barrel over each hill early in the spring, and it will pay handsomely. A dozen roots will supply a family and take up little room. I plant it down tree rows.

## MY SPECIALTIES

THE FOLLOWING WORTHY, WELL-TESTED AND PROFITABLE NATIVE SEEDLINGS.

### THE JACKSON APPLE.

THOMAS JACKSON, now deceased, (upon whose beautifully located farm—adjoining the western limits of the town of Wyoming—the original Jackson Apple Tree stands,) said: "That it was purchased with a few other trees for Winter Grixon, of one Burchenal (a local nurseryman), by his father, Alexander Jackson, in 1847, and planted out among and with same, and while always excelling the others in fruitfulness, shows to-day a much *hardier* nature, and a more fruitful condition, and bids fair to *far* outlive them. While similar to the Grixon in richness of flavor, and strikingly characteristic in color, size and shape, it differs by having a much shorter-grained and crisper pulp, and in the possession of keeping qualities exceeding those of any other apple of equal merit, with which I am acquainted. From the number of young trees of this variety that I have in bearing, you can judge what we think of it." In addition to what Mr Jackson has said and to more fully describe, I would state that this apple has always impressed me as a hybrid or cross of the Grixon and Grindstone, for its weeping habit of wood growth and the tenacity of the fruit to hang long on the trees is strongly characteristic of the Grindstone, and in fact the fruit, in color, shape, pulp and flavor, is a strong blend or mixture of both apples—and the memory of these two well-known varieties will ever be perpetuated by the Jackson Apple.

Mr. E. H. Bancroft, near Camden, Del., who has fruited the apple for several years and thoroughly tested its merits, says: "Of all the varieties with which I am acquainted, claiming special notice as late keepers, the Jackson excels as a Dessert Apple. I would encourage its growth upon every homestead and farm upon this Peninsula, as one possessing qualities and merits peculiarly and specially adapted to our wants."

The Jackson apple has received the following endorsements at successive meetings of our Horticultural Society by those intimately acquainted with it: "A very desirable and profitable LATE KEEPER." "The most profitable LATE KEEPING native apple of equal quality and usefulness known to us."

Price, 2 year, 15c. each, \$10 per 100; 1 year, 12c. each, \$8 per 100.

### LILLIE OF KENT.

About thirty years ago, one James Anderson, living about 3 miles from here, desiring a few more apple trees to fill out his old apple orchard near the mansion, directed several boys (two of his sons being among them,) to go out over his farm and dig up some seedling apple trees along the fence and hedge rows, and this was the only one among them that bore fruit worthy of note, and will ever prove a substantial and creditable monument to this and other efforts of his in fruit growing. Although of later introduction by a few years than the Jackson, the local

demand for this variety has been so strong among our most intelligent and progressive fruit growers who are thoroughly acquainted with its merits, that my stock has been quickly depleted each year, and the acreage that will be planted and its increasing popularity promises to exceed and surpass that of the Jackson in a few years. It has a greenish yellow color, with smooth glossy skin, with faint blush when exposed to the sun; is of good size and quality, pippen shaped and will keep well till last of May. Its even surface and bright and pleasing appearance makes it a seller, and even our merchants are astonished when told that it is a native seedling. Similarity of blush and coloring is so striking as to suggest the name of *Winter Maiden's Blush*. Price same as above.

### MILL-BROOK.

This beautiful, new late keeping seedling apple is a chance seedling. The tree is located along one of the brooks that feed the mill pond of this place, and is now about 10 years old and has been bearing for the past 5 or 6 years.

It is an ideal apple in size, shape, color and quality. From specimens submitted to the Pomological Department, Washington, D. C., in October, 1895, I received the following report:

"The seedling apple of which you sent two specimens is very attractive in appearance, being of a brighter color than the York Imperial, which it resembles externally in shape and dot. The color and texture of the flesh differ from the York Imperial, the fruit being more juicy, crisp and acid. It certainly will prove a finer cooking apple than the York Imperial and later in the season may prove a very fine dessert fruit. If productive, I look upon it as a very promising new apple."

Price same as Jackson and Lillie of Kent.

### EARLY ROSE PEACH.

A Well-Tested and Profitable New Seedling of Local Origin.

I will simply state in behalf of this new Peach, that I believe in dollars it offers as much encouragement to planters as any other early new Peach now before the public.

The tree is a product of a shoot that grew up from below where the stock was budded and therefore is a seedling.

It very closely resembles in color and shape and compares favorably in size with the Old Mixon, but its season of ripening is just previous to the Mt. Rose variety.

For several seasons I have bought the product of this tree as it was offered on the track here at one dollar per  $\frac{3}{8}$  basket, and some years have paid more.

The original tree, now 13 years old, has never failed to fruit a single season during the past 11 years. *Consider this fact fully.*

In 1894, when there was a general failure on this Peninsula a crate of this variety was shipped to the landlord, and although not received for four days, stood up in fine shape.

Price—1 year tree, 4 to 5 feet, 20c. each; \$1.50 per doz. \$8.00 per 100.

### STAYMAN'S WINESAP.

This is a large, bright red apple of excellent quality. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy bearer. The Old Winesap, so well and favorably known as a profitable winter apple, does not compare with this in size, flavor or keeping qualities. *There is no better winter apple for this Peninsula in existence.*

The above regarding Stayman's Winesap is the opinion of prominent Peninsula horticulturists.

# PRICE LIST--FALL 1897, SPRING 1898



## PEACHES.

	EACH	DOZEN	100	1000
Extra size, 1 year, 5 to 6 feet.....	15	\$1 25	\$ 6 00	\$ 50 00
First class, 1 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	10	1 00	5 00	45 00
Second class, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	8	75	4 00	35 00
Third class, 1 yr, 2 to 3 ft, nice trees..	5	50	3 00	25 00

## PEARS.

Standard, first class, 5 to 7 feet.....	25	2 50	12 00	100 00
Standard, medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2 00	10 00	80 00
Small size, 3 to 4 feet.....	15	1 25	7 00	60 00
Dwarf, first class.....	20	2 00	10 00	80 00
“ medium.....	10	1 25	8 00	60 00

## PLUMS.

JAPAN—On plum stock, first class...	25	2 50	12 00	110 00
“ medium size.....	20	2 00	10 00	80 00
“ third size.....	15	1 25	7 00	60 00
NATIVE—Price as Japan, same grade..	20	2 00	12 00	110 00

## APPLES.

Standard, first class.....	15	1 25	8 00	
Medium.....	12	1 00	6 00	
Third size.....	10	75	4 00	
Extra size.....	15	1 50	10 00	

## CHERRIES.

First class.....	20	2 00	10 00	
Medium size.....	15	1 50	8 00	

## QUINCES.

First class.....	25	2 50	15 00	
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## APRICOTS.

Harris and Acme, hardiest kinds....	25	2 50		
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## MULBERRIES.

Downing and New American, hardy..	35	3 50		
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## NUT TREES.

### CHESTNUTS.

Ridgely, 1 yr from graft, 3 to 4 ft....	75	6 00		
“ 1 yr from graft, 2 to 3 ft....	50	5 00		
“ 1 yr from graft, 1 to 2 ft....	40	4 00		

### WALNUTS.

Japan, 4 years.....	50	5 00		
English (Madeira Nut), 2½ to 3 ft..	25	2 50		

### FILBERTS.

English, 3 years old, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2 00		
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### PECANS.

2 years, 1½ to 2 feet.....	25	2 50		
4 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00		

## GRAPES.

	EACH	DOZEN	100	1000
BLACK—Moore's Early, Concord, 3 yrs	15	\$1 00	\$ 6 00	
WHITE—Moore's Diamond, Niagara	15	1 00	8 00	

## STRAWBERRIES.

Standard varieties.....				\$ 2 00
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## RASPBERRIES.

Miller Red, first selection.....			1 50	6 00
Miller Red, second selection.....			1 00	5 00
Miller Red, third selection.....			1 00	4 00
Cuthbert Red, reliable and productive			1 00	5 00
Hansel Red, good size and early.....			1 00	5 00
Turner Red, medium size, productive			1 00	5 00
Eureka Black, new and early.....			3 00	
Palmer Black, productive .....			1 00	5 00

## BLACKBERRIES.

Wilson Early, most profitable here.....			1 00	5 00
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## DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia, in great favor here.....	40		1 00	5 00
“ “ 3000 lots and up.....				4 00

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing, 1 year .....	10	1 00	4 00	30 00
“ 2 years.....	15	1 50	6 00	40 00
Houghton, 1 year.....	10	75	3 50	25 00
“ 2 years.....	15	1 25	4 00	30 00
Columbus and Keepsake.....	35	3 00		

## CURRANTS.

Cherry, Fay's Prolific, White Grape, Red Dutch, Prince Albert, Victoria, 2 years.....	10	1 00	5 00	40 00
North Star, 2 years.....	25	2 50	6 00	

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Barr's Mammoth, Columbian, Donald's Elmira and Palmetto, 1 yr old roots			50	2 00
Two year old roots.....			50	2 50
Holt's Mammoth Sage.....	10	75	4 00	
Rhubarb.....	10	1 00	5 00	

## VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Early cabbage plants (transplanted).....			50	3 50
“ “ “ (spring grown).....			30	2 50
Late “ “ .....			10	1 00
Early Lettuce (transplanted).....			25	2 00
Egg Plants (transplanted) .....	20	1 00		
Pepper Plants (transplanted).....	10	40		
Early Tomato Plants (transplanted).....	10	50		3 50
“ “ “ (seed-bed plants).....	8	25		2 00
{ Late Tomato Plants, field purposes }		15		75
{ Lots of 5000 and up .....				50
Celery Plants.....			20	1 50
Sweet Potato Plants .....			20	1 00

## CUTTINGS AND SCIONS.

Ridgely Chestnut wood for budding or grafting.....	1 50	4 00	30 00	
Pears, Apples, Peaches, Plums, etc., priced on application.				



## DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EACH DOZEN 100

MAPLE—Norway, street or lawn, 8 to 10 feet.....	50	\$5 00	\$30 00
MAPLE—Norway, street or lawn, 10 to 12 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00
“ Sugar or Rock { popular Am. tree } 8 to 10 ft..	50	5 00	
“ Sugar or Rock { for lawn or ave. } 10 “ 12 ft..	60	6 00	
“ Wier's Cut Leaved, { most remark- } 6 to 7 ft	50	5 00	
“ Wier's Cut Leaved, { able and beau } 7 to 9 ft	75	6 00	
“ { tiful of trees }			
LINDEN—American, rapid growing, 7 to 9 feet.....	50	5 00	
“ “ “ “ 10 to 12 feet ..	75	7 00	
“ { White leaved, one of finest orna- } 7 to 8 ft	75	7 00	
“ { mental good companion to the } 8 “ 10 “	75	7 00	
“ { Norway Maple, holds leaves till } 10-12ft	1 00	9 00	
“ { late in the fall. }			
BEECH—Purple leaved, Rivers' variety, 5 to 6 feet..	1 00		
MAGNOLIA—Acuminata (cucumber tree). 5 to 6 ft..	75		
“ Glauca, or Sweet Bay, 2½ to 3 feet....	75		
TULIP TREE—Grandest of natives allied to Magnolia			
“ 7 to 8 feet	75		
TULIP TREE—Grandest of natives allied to Magnolia			
“ 8 to 10 feet	75		
PAULOWNIA—Imperialis, immense tropical, 4 to 6 ft	75		
“ —Like foliage, trumpet-shaped blossom,			
“ 4 to 6 feet	75		
CATALPA—Speciosa, a very ornamental tree, 10 to 12 ft	50	5 00	
“ —Valuable for timber, fence posts, &c.,			
“ 12 to 14 feet	1 00	9 00	
PRUNIS—Pissardi, very striking purple foliage.....	25	2 50	
PURPLE MIST—5 to 7 feet .....	50	4 00	
DOGWOOD—Red Flowering, 3 to 4 feet .....	75		
APPLE—Double flowering, sweet scented, 5 to 6 feet	50		

## WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

DOGWOOD { Very striking and effective, }			
“ { particularly for cemeteries. }	3 to 4 feet	1 00	
“ { Same as above .....	4 to 5 feet	1 25	
GLYPTOSTROBUS, Pendulus, a fine tree for parks, 4-5 ft	1 00		
“ “ Lawns and cemeteries, 5 to 6 ft..	1 25		
MULBERRY—Teas, 1 year heads.....	1 00		
LINDEN—Top-worked, 8 to 10 feet.....	1 25		

## EVERGREENS.

Twice or more transplanted and kept properly thinned so as to preserve their shape.

ARBOR VITÆ—American, 18 to 24 inches, once transplanted.....		1 00	5 00
ARBOR VITÆ—American, 4 to 5 feet, 50c. to.....	1 00		
DOUGLASS—Pyramidal, 3½ to 4 ft, twice transplanted	75		
GLOBOSA—2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted .....	50	5 00	
SIBERIAN—2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted .....	50	5 00	
FIR—Normanniana, 2 to 2½ ft, twice transplanted..	1 00		
PINE—Austrian, 2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted..	50	5 00	
SPRUCE—Norway, 2 to 2½ feet, twice transplanted..	50	5 00	

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

	EACH	DOZEN	100
ALTHEA—Double, 5 distinct named varieties, 2 to 3 ft	25	\$2 50	
“ Double, 5 distinct named varieties, 3 to 4 ft	35	3 00	
AZALEA—Ghent, mixed colors, 12 to 18 inches	1 00	8 00	
CYDONIA—Japonica (Japan Quince), 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
CITRUS—Trifolium, (Hardy Orange)	20	1 50	7 00
ELEAGNUS—Longipes, 3 years, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	7 00
HYDRANGEA—Paniculata Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
LILAC—Common purple, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	
“ Common White, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
“ Persian, extra fine, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	
“ Quite a list of the most popular foreign varieties, strong, 2 years	35	3 00	
BUFFALO BERRY—Useful and ornamental	15	1 50	
PRIVET CALIFORNIA—1 year, 15 to 20 inches		1 00	3 50
“ “ 2 years, 24 to 36 inches		1 00	4 50
“ “ Branched plants, 3 yrs, 3 to 4 ft		1 25	5 00
RHODODENDRONS—Deciduous, new and rare	50		
SPIRÆA—Bellardi, Reevesi, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	
“ Anthony Waterer, beautiful novelty	35	3 00	
VIBURNUM PLICATUM—(Japan Snowball), 2 to 3 ft	35	3 00	
WEIGELA—Amabilis Alba, Van Houttii	25	2 00	
“ Rosea, Nana var., 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	

## VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—(Ampelopsis Quinque folia), 2 years	20	2 00
BOSTON IVY—(Veitchi), 4 in pots	25	2 50
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—(Aristolochia Tomentosa), 2 year seedlings	25	2 00

## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ—Fine foliage, handsome plumes	25	
EULALIA—Japonica, Zebrina, fine companion for above	25	

I Want Your Orders for

## —Vegetable Plants

Grow largely for commercial purposes, Early and Late Cabbage, Lettuce, Egg Plant, Pepper, Early and Late Tomato, Celery and Sweet Potato Plants and can please you in quality and price.